one to the other, and predicating of one what is true only of another, or of all what is true only of one,

**In** contemplating the world at a given instant—the CONTEMPORANEOUS WORLD—we find it composed of substances with their properties adjusted to each other. These *properties* (and not laws) constitute the primary, or rather the sole moving power residing in the physical world. Again, in contemplating the SUCCESSIVE WORLD, or the world in Its changes,, we find the substances actually operating according to their properties, and wo have *causes* producing effects. We examine now the results produced, and we find that these properties and causes have been so arranged as to produce *general laws,* or a beautiful order in respect of number, form, time, and colour throughout the whole of nature.

If these views be correct, properties variously combined are the spring of all action, of all production hi physical nature; leading, in consequence of their adjustment to cauwil operations, and as the result of their skilful combination, to general laws, which can he noticed by the intelligent observer. The arrangements of nature are often very complicated, and it in difficult to arrive at the original properties from which action proceeds, anil of which general laws are the result. But properties of bodien seem to be the powers at the base of* all action, and they are the powers which we reach in the last resort in the inquiry into the processes of the material universe.

All action of material substances implies adjustment; all opera-* tion of cause and effect, the existence of similar einnnuHtsuiees ; and general effects or laws imply the eontinuancci of the name, adjusted circumstances. In order to the production of any effect^ there must be substances in an adjusted relation to earh other, In. order to the production of a succession of general eflV-ctn, these BubstanociH must continue to bear the same relation, or tine

relation munt be recurrent or repeating. These views, however^ will he better comprehended after taking a survey of the illustrations of adjustment to be given in the next sed.ion,

But before closing this section, the remark is furred upon iw, that if those distinctions had been kept in view, wenhonld nover have heard, of gravitation or any other property of mutter being represented as a principle capable of creating or Hust-aining the universe^ for it would have been seen that ttus properties of natural BubHtauees require certain atljuntxnontH JIH conditions of